

classification and treatment. This paper considers, on the basis of some of this accumulated information, much of it written by patients as well as doctors, how Dr. Clarke's "individual approach" affected his patients as individuals.

To the unsustainable rhetoric that his mentor created in the name of the Asylum and its patients, Clarke adds another layer in the name of the clinic. This rhetoric becomes sustainable, as the earlier was not, principally by eliding the referent. It vanishes somewhere between a reality and an ideal, both gravely misrepresented. Clarke writes as if, with the establishment of his various clinics, the Asylum is replaced in reality, as it is in imagination; his rhetoric of the "virtual asylum" not withstanding, the "real" one has continued till now, more real than ever.

C.K. Clarke at the Toronto Asylum: "The Bricks Should Be Worth Something"^{xxxxx}

Clarke begins his first Annual Report at the Toronto Asylum (1906) by noting that the admissions have been "unusually numerous" (1906, 3). He congratulates the inspector on his success in "dealing with the warrant cases" (1906, 3), by which he means his streamlining of the admission process, admitting patients directly into the Asylum rather than letting them languish indefinitely in jail. The earlier the treatment, the likelier cure. The issue for C.K. Clarke is the role of the Asylum as a hospital for curable acute cases as opposed to a custodial facility for chronic incurables.

The hospital role has been compromised for the Toronto Asylum by "a want of certainty regarding its future" (4). While the government is reluctant to spend money on a building that might soon be demolished, Clarke himself sees many disadvantages to the old building on Queen Street West. The formerly rural site had been especially suited to the patients, most of whom had been farmers or, as Clarke puts it, "drawn ... from the agricultural classes" (1906, 4); moreover, with its farm, it had provided the kind of work many of the inmates would have been accustomed to. However, with the expansion of the city and the loss of the farm, all this has changed. If "a quiet locality, where fresh air and restful conditions generally are obtainable" (1906, 5) is really desirable, Queen Street is the antithesis of what is wanted: